

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BERNARD TARUC,

Plaintiff,

v.

AUTO COLLISION GROUP COVINA INC;  
PAL COVINA SMALL BAY, LLC; and DOES  
1 to 10,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:25-cv-04519-MEMF-MAR

**ORDER DECLINING TO EXERCISE  
SUPPLEMENTAL JURISDICTION OVER  
PLAINTIFF'S STATE LAW CLAIMS**

Before the Court is the Response to the Court's Order to Show Cause Regarding Supplemental Jurisdiction filed by Plaintiff Bernard Taruc. ECF No. 11. For the reasons stated herein, the Court DECLINES to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Bernard Taruc's state law claims and DISMISSES the claims.

**I. Background**

**A. Factual Background<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> The factual allegations included in this section are taken from the Complaint. ECF No. 1 ("Compl."). The Court makes no finding on the truth of these allegations and includes them only as background.

1 Plaintiff Bernard Taruc (“Taruc”) suffers from paraplegia, and requires a wheelchair while  
2 traveling in public. Compl. ¶ 1. Defendants Auto Collision Group Covina Inc. and Pal Covina Small  
3 Bay, LLC are the owner, the real property owners, business operators, lessors and/or lessees of the  
4 real property for an auto repair shop (“Business”) located at or about 575 E. Edna Pl., Covina,  
5 California. *Id.* ¶ 2.

6 In or about February 2025, Taruc went to the Business. *Id.* ¶ 10. He encountered barriers in  
7 doing so. *Id.* ¶ 12. The Business does not have a parking space designated for persons with  
8 disabilities, nor does it have signage indicating such a space with the International Symbol of  
9 Accessibility, signage warning others not to park in the designated space, proper paint on the ground  
10 for such a space, or proper van accessibility for such a space. *Id.* ¶ 13. These issues denied Taruc the  
11 full and equal access to the Business and deter him from visiting the business. *Id.* ¶ 14.

## 12 **B. Procedural History**

13 On May 20, 2025, Taruc filed a complaint against Auto Collision Group Covina Inc., Pal  
14 Covina Small Bay, LLC, and Does 1 to 10, asserting: (1) a claim for injunctive relief arising out of  
15 an alleged violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. § 12101, *et seq.*; (2)  
16 a claim for damages pursuant to California’s Unruh Civil Rights Act (“Unruh Act”), Cal. Civ. Code  
17 §§ 51–53, *et seq.*; (3) a claim for damages pursuant to the California Disabled Persons Act, Cal. Civ.  
18 Code §§ 54, *et seq.*; (4) a claim for damages and injunctive relief based on California Health and  
19 Safety Code § 19955, *et seq.*; (5) a claim for damages for negligence. *See generally* Compl. On May  
20 21, 2025, the Court ordered Taruc to show cause as to why the Court should exercise supplemental  
21 jurisdiction over his state law claims. ECF No. 9 (“OSC”). Taruc filed a response on June 4, 2025.  
22 Response, ECF No. 11 (“Resp.”).

## 23 **II. Applicable Law**

### 24 **A. Supplemental Jurisdiction**

25 42 U.S.C. § 1367 “reflects the understanding that, when deciding whether to exercise  
26 supplemental jurisdiction, ‘a federal court should consider and weigh in each case, and *at every*  
27 *stage of the litigation*, the values of judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.’” *City of*  
28 *Chicago v. Int’l Coll. of Surgeons*, 522 U.S. 156, 173 (1997) (emphasis added) (quoting *Carnegie-*

1 *Mellon Univ. v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350 (1988)). A district court has supplemental jurisdiction  
2 over “all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that  
3 they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.”  
4 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). However, district courts have the discretion to decline to exercise supplemental  
5 jurisdiction if:

- 6 (1) The claim raises a novel or complex issue of State law;
- 7 (2) The claim substantially predominates over the claim over which the district  
8 court has original jurisdiction;
- 9 (3) The district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original  
10 jurisdiction; or
- 11 (4) In exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons for  
12 declining jurisdiction.

13 *Id.* § 1367(c). A district court declining supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to the section  
14 1367(c)(4)’s “exceptional circumstances” provision must satisfy a two-part inquiry: (1) the “district  
15 court must articulate why the circumstances of the case are exceptional within the meaning of §  
16 1367(c)(4)”; and (2) “in determining whether there are compelling reasons for declining jurisdiction  
17 . . . the court should consider what best serves the principles of economy, convenience, fairness, and  
18 comity which underlie the pendent jurisdiction doctrine.” *Vo v. Choi*, 49 F.4th 1167, 1171 (9th Cir.  
19 2022) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Arroyo v. Rosas*, 19 F.4th 1202, 1210 (9th Cir.  
20 2021) (describing the inquiry)).

## 19 **B. The ADA and Unruh Act**

20 The ADA prohibits discrimination “on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment  
21 of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public  
22 accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public  
23 accommodation.” 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Only injunctive relief is available under the ADA. *See*  
24 *Wander v. Kaus*, 304 F.3d 856, 858 (9th Cir. 2002).

25 The Unruh Act entitles all people within California, regardless of their disability “to the full  
26 and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business  
27 establishments of every kind whatsoever.” Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b). Under the Unruh Act, a violation  
28 of the ADA constitutes a violation of § 51 of the Unruh Act. *See id.* § 51(f). And although the Unruh

1 Act also permits injunctive relief, unlike the ADA, it also allows for recovery of monetary damages.  
2 It entitles plaintiffs to actual damages for each offense “up to a maximum of three times the amount  
3 of actual damage but in no case less than four thousand dollars.” *Id.* § 52(a). “The litigant need not  
4 prove she suffered actual damages to recover the independent statutory damages of \$4,000.” *Molski*  
5 *v. M.J. Cable, Inc.*, 481 F.3d 724, 731 (9th Cir. 2007).

6 Under the Unruh Act, all persons in California, “no matter what their . . . disability . . . are  
7 entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all  
8 business establishments of every kind whatsoever.” Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b). The Unruh Act and the  
9 ADA go hand-in-hand—a violation of the ADA is automatically a violation of the Unruh Act. *Vo*, 49  
10 F.4th at 1169 (citing *Arroyo*, 19 F.4th at 1204). However, unlike the ADA, the Unruh Act allows for  
11 recovery of monetary damages for every offense “up to a maximum of three times the amount of  
12 actual damage but in no case less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000).” Cal. Civ. Code § 52(a).

13 Further, California law sets forth a heightened pleading standard for lawsuits brought under  
14 the Unruh Act. *See* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code §§ 425.55(a)(2) & (3). The stricter pleading standard  
15 requires certain plaintiffs bringing construction-access claims like the one in the instant case to file a  
16 verified complaint alleging specific facts concerning the plaintiff’s claim, including the specific  
17 barriers encountered or how the plaintiff was deterred and each date on which the plaintiff  
18 encountered each barrier or was deterred. *See id.* § 425.50(a). A “high-frequency litigant fee” of  
19 \$1,000 is also imposed on certain plaintiffs and law firms bringing these claims. *See* Cal. Gov’t  
20 Code § 70616.5. A “high-frequency litigant” is “a plaintiff who has filed 10 or more complaints  
21 alleging a construction-related accessibility violation within the 12-month period immediately  
22 preceding the filing of the current complaint alleging a construction-related accessibility violation”  
23 *and* “an attorney who has represented as attorney of record 10 or more high-frequency litigant  
24 plaintiffs in actions that were resolved within the 12-month period immediately preceding the filing  
25 of the current complaint alleging a construction-related accessibility violation.” Cal. Civ. Proc. Code  
26 §§ 425.55(b)(1) & (2). High frequency litigants are also required to state: (1) whether the complaint  
27 is filed by, or on behalf of, a high-frequency litigant; (2) in the case of a high-frequency litigant who  
28 is a plaintiff, the number of complaints alleging construction-related accessibility claim filed by the

1 high-frequency litigant during the 12 months prior to filing the instant complaint; (3) the reason the  
2 individual was in the geographic area of the defendant's business; and (4) the reason why the  
3 individual desired to access the defendant's business." *See id.* § 425.50(a)(4)(A).

4 **III. Discussion**

5 In the Order to Show Cause, the Court ordered Taruc to show cause in writing why the Court  
6 should exercise supplemental jurisdiction over his Unruh Act claim, California Disabled Persons Act  
7 claim, California Health and Safety Code claim, and negligence claim. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).  
8 Further, the Court ordered Taruc to identify the amount of statutory damages he seeks to recover and  
9 provide all facts necessary for the Court to determine if Taruc and Taruc's counsel satisfy the  
10 definition of a "high-frequency litigants" as provided by California Code of Civil Procedure §§  
11 425.55(b)(1) & (2). The Court finds Taruc's state law claims unsuitable for supplemental jurisdiction  
12 within the meaning of section 1367(c)(4).

13 **A. The Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the state law**  
14 **claims.**

15 In the OSC, the Court ordered Taruc to "identify the amount of statutory damages" sought  
16 under the Unruh Act and include declarations "providing all facts necessary" for the Court to  
17 determine whether Taruc and Taruc's counsel satisfy the definition of a "high-frequency litigant" as  
18 provided by California Code of Civil Procedure §§ 425.55(b)(1) & (2). OSC at 2.

19 i. Taruc qualifies as a high frequency litigant.

20 In the response to the Court's OSC, Taruc admits that he has filed more than ten complaints  
21 alleging a construction-related accessibility violation within the 12-month period immediately  
22 preceding the instant complaint. ECF No. 11-2. Correspondingly, Taruc's counsel conceded that  
23 their law firm "likely" qualifies as a high-frequency litigant but failed to provide any facts from  
24 which the Court could determine whether Taruc's counsel satisfies the definition of a high-frequency  
25 litigant under Cal. Civ. Proc. Code §§ 425.55(b)(2); *see* ECF No. 11-1.

26 Therefore, in state court, Taruc would not only be obligated to pay the \$1,000 high-frequency  
27 litigant fee but would also be required to meet the heightened pleading standard and allege specific  
28 facts relating to his claim. Although Taruc alleges that he "is deterred from visiting the Business," he

1 has not set forth the allegations required by the heightened pleading standard—namely, he fails to  
2 disclose in his complaint that the complaint was filed by or on behalf of a high-frequency litigant,  
3 state the number of construction-related accessibility complaints he filed within the 12 months prior  
4 to filing the instant complaint, or explain why he was in the geographic area of the Business. *See*  
5 Compl.

6 The California legislature has determined that requiring Taruc and other high frequency  
7 litigants to meet this heightened pleading standard would serve California’s interest in preventing  
8 continued abuse of the Unruh Act by high-frequency litigants. *Arroyo*, 19 F.4th at 1206–07. It is  
9 therefore appropriate in view of the *Gibbs* values of judicial economy, convenience, fairness to  
10 litigants, and comity to decline supplemental jurisdiction so that Taruc may comply with the  
11 requirements and California’s interest in curtailing abuse can be vindicated. *See United Mine*  
12 *Workers of Am. v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 726–27 (1966).

13 ii. Taruc’s state law claims predominate over the federal ADA claim.

14 Taruc asserts five claims: one federal law claim and four state law claims. *See generally*  
15 Compl. Of these five claims, Taruc seeks damages and injunctive relief in connection with his state  
16 law claims and, as prescribed by statute, only seeks an injunction in connection with his ADA claim.  
17 *See id.*

18 A district court may dismiss state law claims without prejudice if a state law claim  
19 “substantially predominates” over a federal claim “in terms of proof, of the scope of the issues raised  
20 or of the comprehensiveness of the remedy sought.” *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. at 726–27. Indeed, the Unruh  
21 Act entitles plaintiffs to a minimum award of \$4,000 for each violation of the Act. Cal. Civ. Code §  
22 52(a).

23 The Court finds that Taruc’s state law claims predominate over the federal law ADA claim.  
24 Taruc seeks “all appropriate damages, including but not limited to statutory damages, general  
25 damages and treble damages in amounts, according to proof,” and as such, any potential monetary  
26 damages awarded predominate over the injunctive relief sought on the ADA claim. Compl. at  
27 Prayer.  
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1                   iii. Given the comity concerns expressed by the Ninth Circuit, exceptional  
2                   circumstances exist to justify declining exercise of supplemental jurisdiction.

3                   In the Ninth Circuit, to qualify as “exceptional circumstances” under section 1367(c)(4), the  
4                   circumstances at hand “should be ‘quite unusual’ and should not rest ‘solely’ on routinely occurring  
5                   conditions such as ‘docket congestion.’” *Arroyo*, 19 F.4th at 1211 (quoting *Ex. Software N. Am., Inc.*  
6                   *v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for Cent. Dist. of Cal.*, 24 F.3d 1545, 1558, 1560 n.15 (9th Cir. 1994)). The Ninth  
7                   Circuit has held that in the context of joint ADA-Unruh Act claims, the specific legislative apparatus  
8                   surrounding the Unruh Act and the ADA meets the “exceptional circumstances” threshold. *Vo*, 49  
9                   F.4th at 1170 (citing *Arroyo*, 19 F.4th at 1213). Specifically, the California Legislature created the  
10                  Unruh Act to give plaintiffs seeking an injunction under the ADA the additional option of pursuing  
11                  monetary damages. *Arroyo*, 19 F.4th at 1211–12. The Unruh Act “relies dispositively on the ADA’s  
12                  substantive rules [and] expands the remedies available in a private action” to include monetary  
13                  damages. *Id.* at 1211. The California legislature became concerned that “high-frequency litigants  
14                  may be using the statute to obtain monetary relief for themselves without accompanying adjustments  
15                  to locations to assure accessibility to others.” *Id.* But rather than adjust the language of the statute,  
16                  the California Legislature opted to impose filing restrictions on potential litigants, making it “very  
17                  unattractive” for litigants seeking monetary relief to file joint ADA-Unruh Act claims in state court.”  
18                  *Id.* at 1211–12. However, as these restrictions do not apply in federal court, they have been rendered  
19                  “largely toothless,” causing a “wholesale shifting of Unruh Act/ADA cases into the U.S. District  
20                  Court for the Central District of California.” *Id.* As the Ninth Circuit concluded, because this evasion  
21                  of the Legislature’s limitations would both be unfair to defendants and constitute “an affront to the  
22                  comity between federal and state courts,” it rises to the level of “exceptional circumstances” under  
23                  section 1367(c)(4). *Vo*, 49 F.4th at 1171. The plaintiff asserts that “there is nothing unique in the  
24                  state court procedures that are not replicated in some fashion in the federal system,” Response at 10,  
25                  but the Ninth Circuit considered both systems and determined otherwise. *See Vo*, 49 F.4th at 1170–  
26                  1171.

27                  Here, the circumstances in this case meet the “exceptional” threshold. As previously  
28                  discussed, Taruc and/or his counsel qualify as high-frequency litigants. Further, given the “unique

1 configuration of laws in this area” that have given rise to concerns regarding fairness and the comity  
2 between federal and state courts, exercising supplemental jurisdiction over Taruc’s Unruh Act claim  
3 results in the same evasion of the California state legislature’s filing restrictions. *Id.*

4 Moreover, as discussed above, Taruc’s four state law claims predominate over the single  
5 federal law claim. Thus, extending supplemental jurisdiction over the Unruh Act would run afoul of  
6 principles of federal-state comity.

7 iv. As this case is in its nascent stages, there are compelling reasons for declining  
8 supplemental jurisdiction.

9 Given that the first prong is satisfied, this Court must proceed to the second prong and  
10 consider “what best serves the principles of economy, convenience, fairness, and comity which  
11 underlie the pendent jurisdiction doctrine.” *Id.* at 1171 (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting  
12 *Arroyo*, 19 F.4th at 1210).

13 This case is still in its early stages—the initial complaint was filed on May 20, 2025, and the  
14 Defendants have not yet appeared. Accordingly, *Vo* does not dictate that the Court retain  
15 jurisdiction. *Compare id.* at 1172 (concluding that because “[t]he district court here declined  
16 supplemental jurisdiction over Vo’s Unruh Act claim well before it ruled on the merits of the ADA  
17 claim,” there is “no reason to hold that the district court abused its discretion in determining there  
18 were compelling reasons to decline jurisdiction over the Unruh Act claim”), *with Arroyo*, 19 F.4th at  
19 1215–16 (“If the district court had declined supplemental jurisdiction over Arroyo’s Unruh Act  
20 claim at the *outset* of the litigation, it might then still have been possible to further California’s  
21 interest in cabining Unruh Act damages claims through the imposition of heightened *pleading*  
22 requirements and a substantial up-front filing fee.”).

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1 Accordingly, the Court DECLINES to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Taruc's state  
2 law claims. The Court therefore DISMISSES the Unruh Act claim, California Disabled Persons Act  
3 claim, the California Health and Safety Code, and the negligence claim WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

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5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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7 Dated: June 10, 2025



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8 MAAME EWUSI-MENSAH FRIMPONG

9 United States District Judge  
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